desction of his friends and the inveterate dislike of his enemics gave rise to such various and con-Seting statements, that the task of his biographer could have been no easy or enviable one. In view of these difficulties, (notwithstanding the ability with which Dr. Griswold has accomplished his arduous duty as the memorialist of this most eccentric and gifted man,) correctness of statement in regard to the recent events of Poe's life can hardly be looked for.

We understand that Dr. Griswold has expressed his sincere regret that these unfounded reports should have been sanctioned by his authority; and we doubt not, if he possesses that fairness of charseter and uprightness of intention which we have scribed to him, that he will do what lies in perer to remove an underserved stigma from the memory of the departed. WM. J. PARODIE. Preridence, June 2, 1852.

### THE MODERN MARVELS. The Spiritual Telegraph, No. 5, (to-

say, contains the following— FRIEND BEITTAN: Having for the last two years em FRIND BETTAN: Having for the last two years em-braced every occasion—and my opportunities have been very numerous—to satisfy myself as to the reality of the aleged Spiritual Manifestations, and being now able, from having witnessed many hundred demonstrations, to asswer the ancient question, "If a man die shall he live again!" in the affirmative, I propose to offer you occasionally a sample of the facts which occur in this place, to using that they may assist to establish a similar aith in others.

A short time since one of our most estimable and re-Asher time since one of our most estimable and relable citizess who is a telegraphic operator, went into
a room where a circle was formed and receiving comsumisations from spirits. The circle being full, he
took a seat some distance from the table, and white
those around the table were receiving answers to their
questions, he mentally loquired if a recently deceased
friend, whom he had formerly learned the art of telegraphing, was present, when, unexpectedly, and to his
great surprire, the telegraphic signal for Springdeld wagiven by raps on the table! The sounds not being un
derstood by the members of the circle, they inquired
what it meant, but got no answer. My friend then
this high that possibly the sounds which constituted the
signal might have began accidental, or that it was a mere
concidence, mentally inquired if it was really his spiritfriend, when the same rignal was repeated several
times. Still, not being entirely satisfied, he silently,
and unknown to all present, asked for further demonstrations, when, to his utter astonishment, the telegraphic
signals were made for Hartfurd, New York and Providence!

No other person present knew what these signals

Mo other person present knew what these signals were, and no one being in contact with the table on which the signals were given, I submit the following query, viz: If the above fact does not prove that the fring spirit survives the outward bodily garment with which it is clothed, and that where appropriate conditions exist it can demonstrate its personal identity, what can? More anon.

Rufus Elmes.

Springfield, May 31, 1852.

The following statement is extracted from the letter of a Milwaukee correspondent :

Some time since, it was my pleasure to listen to and commit it to paper, word for word, the following communication, purporting to be from the spirit of a young man, who died about two years since, in California, to his mother, who is still living upon the earth. It was communicated through the medium of a good clair-voyant, who delivered it in a clear and impressive man-per, so much so that I think I did not lose an important idea or word.

"Dean MOTIEM: Although I was not permitted

PEAR MOTIER: Although I was not permitted to breathe my last in your presence—to have you smooth my pillow, and to receive your parting blessing when I felt the agonies of death, yet O, how I wished to see you! With what power my physical system put forth as energies to retain the spit! How my mind was silled with dark foreboding, with the uncertainty of the future before me! Every thought and wicked action of my past life seemed to rise before me, and blocked siled with dark forebodings, with the uncertainty of the future before me! Every thought and wicked action of my past life seemed to rise before me, and blocked up every hope of being admitted into heaven. But the struggle scon ceased, and for a few moments I was unconacious of snything. Then I awoke; and who do you think I saw? Two of my dear sisters. I could not realize where I was. I tried to approach them. I thought I had slept, and my brain was turned, that I could not see aright. But this delusion soon passed away; my sisters approached me, and came noarer and nearer. Gradually my former life rose like a cloud before my eyes, and for a short period of time, even in presence of my sisters, I was in despair; I saw millions of spirits, and thought they could see all I had ever done; I felt myself condemned. By degrees the scene faded away; then with new beauty my sisters approached me and smilled; and then I saw that I had passed the valley and shadow of death. They then showed me my body. With what pleasure I looked apon it—that is was merely clay, and that I was released from it. Dear Mother, the mortal body is as a covering—life not the MAN! It is like the shell of the butterfly,—how bright it is when it escapes its rough tensement! So it is with the Split. I very soon became accustemed to breathe the pure, ethercal aft. I found my new spiritual lungs so capable of inbaling this pure atmosphere—and with such case could I comprehend and receive the impressions of those angel-spirits—my sisters! After I had become perfectly conscious that my spirit had left the body, and all I have told you had passed, they beckoned me away, and we arose an assended through your atmosphere to this pure, angelsede. Now I am permitted to descend sufficiently near your earth to see you—to know your sorrows an exceed the tuthfulness and the purity of the Spirit Home! er your earth to see you or mind the lovel cares. I wish to impress upon your mind the loveliness, the truthfulness and the purity of the Spirit Home! One of my sisters is in the same circle with me, and Oa, what joy and pleasare we have in receiving impressions from the higher and ministering to the lower. Dear Mether, you will soon come where we are, and I shall be permitted to accompany you to this celestial land:

Yours, &c., JAMES P. GREVES.

- All this (and the whole country seems full of such) may be mere Clairvoyance, or Mesmerism, Electricity, Diabolism or Hallucination. We have ne fixed opinion on the subject. We are reliably informed that several persons have been made insame by their interest in these Manifestations. Two cases (or perhaps one case repeated) are reported, in which a woman whose husband is in California has taken to herself another mate, advised, as she says, by 'the spirits.' And it is incontestable that many follies have been committed by persons professing to be under guidance from, or at least in daily communication with, 'the higher spheres.' Yet, on the other hand, the great majority-nearly all-of the alleged 'communications' from behind the veil through the so called 'mediums' have been of a character very remote from the dictates of fally, lunacy or demonism; though we have two Catholic journals now before us insisting at much length that 'the devil is in it.

It seems to us very plain that if this 'Rapping,' etc., be either jugglery, devilry or hallucination, it ought to be thoroughly investigated, by candid and competent persons, in whom the public have confrence, who, not seeking personal gain or sectari an advantage, should, by patient inquiry and scrutiny from place to place where 'Manifestations are said to occur, first determine what are the facts, and next what is their purport or signifi cance. The treatment which this matter has received from the Press, and especially the Religious journals, has seemed to us most inconsistent with cander and with any rational expectation of convincing and converting the deluded, if such they be. All virtually assume the infallibility of their own creeds or prepossessions, and thence readily deduce that the 'Rapping' are impostures; instead of first inductive method, and thence proceeding to logical conclusions. Can they not be induced to justify their sanity by pursuing the mere excellent way !

Tobacco A Poison .- Dr. Mussey and others have shown by experiment that tobacco contains a most virulent poison. It is not formed by any process like fermentation, but is really part and parcel of the tobacco if self. Now this oil is to exceedingly poisonous, that only two or three drops of it applied to the eye, or to any denucled portion of the body, of a small animal, as a bird, a squirrel, or a mouse, will destroy life almost instantly.

Stantly.

But if this is so—and most undoubtedly it is—
But if this is so—and most undoubtedly it is does it not follow that the tobacco which is con-tained in tobacco smoke of which I have spoken however small the quantity, contains in a great or has degree, the same poison? Can it indeed be

otherwise?

Here, then, is a foundation for that severity of remark, as many have regarded it, which occurred in my former article. Have we a right, I still say, to poison our neighbor by smoking in his presence? Admit if you please the right to poison ourselves; have we the right to poison others?

I was trained amid tobacco smoke; and to inhale it is here.

e it is by no means unpleasant to me. Shall I trefore, regard it as harmless I Most certainly taxeuted speedily," says Solomon, "therefore the

heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do

il." But should it be so!
Whether we like or dislike tobecco smoke, it is whether we like or dislike toopcco smoke, it is always and inevitably poisonous, to all persons, and in all circumstances. If its poisonous effects are not manifested immediately, they are felt somewhere in the vital domain: and wo to him who says, peace, peace to his injured system, till that sudden destruction cometh which he cannot W. A. ALCOTT. W. A. ALCOTT.

### CALIFORNIA.

The Chinese in California.

One of the principal topics of public discussion throughout our State, and perhaps the only one of importance which is widely agitated at the present time, is the question of permitting Chinese labor in the mines. Since the departure of the last semi-monthly mall steamer the increase of the foreign immigration to our shores has been very great, and the class which has far outnumbered all others has been the Chinese. These people, although pesceable and honest, and in their mining operations less obtravive than any other distinct portion of the mining community, are believed to be less advantageous to the State as clitzens than any other class of laborers, on account of their parimonisus habits of life and their temporary intentions among us. Against these people in particular, is the growing dislike of our miners directed, and it is the rapidly swelling tide of immigration of their countrymen that has disturbed the minds of our citizens, and created doubt, apprehension and dislike in all parts of the State.

The subject of the Chinese immigration has been One of the principal topics of public

disturbed the minds of our citizens, and created doubt, apprehension and dislike in all parts of the State.

The subject of the Chinese immigration has been transmitted to the State Legislature, in an Executive document, and has been discussed with some spirit, and occupied no small share of the public debate. The miners, in some sections of the gold districts, have carried the matter still further, and quite summarily and informally expelled from the diggings parties of Chinese who had established near them. Meetings have been held in divers places in the Northern and Southern mines, at which it has been agreed to prevent the labor of Chinese in the neighborhoods represented at the meetings. No violence has yet been attempted, or is contemplated, but the diggers in some of the districts proclaim an unalterable intention not to permit Chinese labor near them.

Gov. Bigler, in his message, recommends that measures be taken by the State Legislature to check this Aslatic immigration, and that sid from Congress be also invoked. He proposes for the State such an exercise of the system of taxation as shall prevent the Chinese from realizing the gains which they have hitherto enjoyed.

Here the matter rests at present. The apprehensions

joyed. Here the matter rests at present. The apprehension

entertained on this subject have been exaggerated and distorted, and it is, therefore, not unlikely that they will pass away as suddenly as they were created. We do not anticipate difficulty from this state of things.

The following curious document in reply to Gov. Bigler's Message from the Chinese in San Fran cisco is published in the papers of that city.

Letter of the Chinamen to his Excellency Gov. Bigler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 29, 1852. SIR: The Chinamen have learned with Sir: The Chinamen have learned with sorrow that you have published a message against them. Although we are Asia les, some of us have been educated in American schools and have learned your language, which has enabled us to read your message in the newspapers for ourselves, and to explain it to the rest of our countrymen. We have all thought a great deal about it, and after consultation with one another, we have determined to write you as decent and respectful letters are could nothing out to your Excellency letter as we could, pointing out to your Excellency ome of the errors you have fallen into about us.

When you speak of the laws of your own country,

when you speak of the laws of your own country, we shall not presume to contradict you. In ours all great men are learned men, and a man's rank is just according to his education. Keying, who mode the treaty with Mr. Cushing, was not only a cousin of the Emperor, but one of the most learned men in the Empire, otherwise he would not have been Governor of Canton. Just so, we doubt not, it is in California and other enlightened countries. But it will not be making little of your attainments to suppose that you do not know as much about our people as you do of your own.

You speak of the Chinamen as "Coolies," and in one sense the word is applicable to a great many of them; but not in that sense in which you seem to use it. "Cooly" to not a Chinese word: it has been imported into China from foreign parts, as it has been lost this country. What its original signification was we do not know, but with us it means a common laborer, and nothing more. We have never known it used among us as a designation of a class, such as you have in view—persons bound to labor under contracts which they can be forcibly compelled to comply with. The Irishmen who are engaged in digging down your bills, the men who unload ships, who clean your streets, or even drive your drays, would, if they were in China, be considered "Coolies," tradesmen, mechanics of every kind, and professional men, would not. If you mean by "Coolies," laborers, many of our countrymen in the mines are "Coolies," and many again are not. There are among them tradesmen, mechanics, centry, theing persons of respectability and who enjoy a certain rank and privilege, and school-masters, who are reckoned with the gentry, and with us considered a respectable class of people. None are "Coolies," it by that word you mean bound men or contract slaves.

The ship Challenge, of which you speak in your mes-

The ship Challenge, of which you speak in your a The ship Challenge, of which you speak in your mea-sage as bringing over more than ive hundred Chinamen did not bring over one who was under "Cooly" contract to labor. Hab-wa, who came in her as agent for the char-terers, one of the signers of this letter, states to your Excellency that they were all passengers, and are going to work in the mines for themselves.

Excellency that they were all passengers, and are going to work in the mines for themselves.

As to our countrymen coming over here to labor for \$3 or \$4 per month wages, it is unceasonable on the face of it, and is not true. That strong affection which they have for their own country, which induces them to return with the gold they dig, as you say, would prevent the mines for their own country, which induces them to return with the gold they dig, as you say, would prevent the mines have been been for wages so little, if at all better than they could get there. The Chinamen are indeed remarkable for their love of their country in a domestic way. They gather together in class in districts and neighborhoods, and in some villages there are thousands and thousands of the same surname, tlocking sround the original family home. They honor their parents and age generally with a respect like religion, and have the deepest askety to provide for their descendants. To honor his parents is the great duty of the son. A Chinese proverb runs somewhatin this way. "In the morning, when you rise, inquire after your parents' health, at midday be not far from them, and in the evening comfort them when they go to rest: this it to be a pious son."

With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that

With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that With such feelings as these, it is to be expected that they will return with their gains to their homes, but it is foolish to believe they will leave them for trifling inducements. To the same cause you must look for the reason why there are no Chinese drunkards in your streets, nor convicts in your prisons, madmen in your hospitists, or others who are a charge to your State. They live orderly, work hard, and take care of themselves, that they may have the means of providing for their homes and living amid their families. The other matter which you allude to, their leaving their families in piedge as security for the performance of their contact, is still more inconsistent with their character, and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of tract, is still more inconsistent with their character, and absurd. Have you ever inquired what the holder of such a pledge could do with them. If he used any force toward them, he would be guilty of an offense, and be punished by the laws, just as in any other country, and if he treated them well, they would only be a burden and an additional expense to him. Sometimes very rich persons who have poor men in their employment at home or abroad support their families through charity, particularly if they are relatives. Sometimes they bind themselves to do it by their contracts, but this gives them no power over them as hostages or bledges.

We will tell you how it is that the Chinese poor come to California. Some have borrowed the small amount necessary, to be returned with unusual interest on accessary, to be returned with unusual interest on ac-

pledges. We will tell you how it is that the Chinese poor come to California. Some have borrowed the small amount necessary, to be returned with unusual interest on account of the risk; some have been furnished with money witout interest by their friends and relations, and some sgain, but much the smaller portion have received advances in money, to be returned out of the praits of the adventure. The usual apportionment of the profits is about three-tenths to the lender of the money, and rarely if ever any more. These arrangements made at home seldom bring them further than San Francisco, and here the Chinese traders furnish them the means of getting to the mines. A great deal of money is thus lent at a nominal or very low interest, which to the credit of our countrymen, we are able to say, is almost invariably finishfully repeid. The poor Chinamen does not come here as a slave. He comes because of his desire for independence, and he is assisted by the charity of his countrymen, which they bestow on him safely, because he is industrious and honstow on him safely, because he is industrious and honstow on him safely, because he is industrious and honstown him safely, because he is industrious and honstown him safely, because he is industrious and honstown him safely, because he is head to be successived. sisted by the charity of his countrymen, which they be-stow on him safely, because he is industrious and hon-selly repays them. When he gets to the mines he sets to work with patience, industry, temperance and econ-omy. He gives no man any offense, and he is contented with small gains, perhaps only two or three domars per-dey. His living costs him something, and he is well pleased if he saves up three or four hundred dollars a vest.

Like all other nations, and as is particularly to be expected of them, many return bome with their money, there to remain, buy rice fields, build houses and devote themselves to the society of their own households and the increase of the products of their country, of its experts and imports, of its commerce, and the general wealth of the world. But not all; others—full as many as of other nations—invest their gains in merchandise and bring it into the country and sell it all your markets. It is possible, Sir, that you may not be aware how great this trade is, and how rapidly it is increasing, and how many are now returning to California as merchants who were over originally as miners. We are not able to tell you how much has been paid by Chinese importers at the Custom Heuse, but the sum must be very large. In this city alone there are twenty stores kept by Chinamen, who own the lots and erected the buildings themselves. In these stores a great deal of business is done; all kinds of Chinese goods, rice, silks, sugar, tea, etc., are sold in them, and also a great quantity of American goods, especially botts, of which every Chinamen buys one or more pairs immediately on landing. Like all other nations, and as is particularly to be ex

And then there are the American stores dealing in Chinese articles on a very large scale, and some with the most remarkable success. The emigration of the "Cooliss," as your Excellency rather mistakingly calls us, is trended with the opening of all this Chinese trade, which, if it produces the same results here as elsewhere, will jet be the pride and riches of this city and Sasie.

One of the subscribers of this letter is now employed as

One of the subscribers of this letter is now employed as a clerk in an American store, because of the services he can render them as a broker in business with his countrymen. He has sometimes sold \$10,000 a day of Chinese goods. Chy Lung, who arrived a few days since with some \$10,000 in China goods, has sold out, and returns for snother cargo on the Challenge. Fet Chaong, who brought in a cargo about a month ago, has sold out, and also returns in the Challenge. So does the partner of Sam-wa of this city, Tuk-Shaong, for the same purpose. For more than a year he has been continually importing and selling cargoes. A streat many others send for goods by the Challenge, and all the other ships which you speak of as being expected, will bring cargoes of Chinese goods as well as Chinamen.

Nor does this by sny means give you a full idea of the trade of the Chinamen. They not only freight your ships, but they have bought many of them, and will buy more; and as to the freighting of ships, it may be worthy of your attention to know, that such is our preference for your countrymen, that we employ your ships in preference to any others, even when we could get them chesper. When a ship arrives, everybody sees how actively and profitably your drays, steamboars, wagons, &c., are employed by us. Some of us read in the papers the other day that the Government of the United States were going to send ships to Japan to open that country to American trade. That is what we supposed your country wished with China as well as other countries, but it cannot all be on one side, and it is plain that the more advantages we get from your country, the faster you will get the benefits of our trade. The gold we have been allowed to dig in your mines is what has made the China trade grow up so fast, like everything else in this country. If you want to check immigration from Asia, you will have to do it by checking Asiatic commerce, which we supposed, from all that we have ever known of your Government, the United States most devired to increas

ever known of your Government, the United States most desired to increase.

What your Excellency has said about passing a law to prevent Coolies shipped to California under contracts from laboring in the mines, we do not conceive concerns us, for there are none such here from Chicas, nor do we believe any are coming, except a small number, perhaps, who work on shares, as we have before explained, just as people from all other countries sometimes de. We will not believe it is your intention to pass a law treating us as Coolies whether we are so or not. You say there is no treaty provision for the manner in which Chinese emigrants shall be treated, and that the Chinese Government would have no right to complain of any law excluding us from the country, by taxation crotherwise. This may be true of the Government, but it would certainly allenate the present remarkably friendly feelings of the Chinese people, and in many ways interfere with the full enjoyments of the commercial privileges guaranteed to the Americans by the treaty of Wang Hiya.

In what we here say we have most carefully told your Excellency the truth, but we fear you will not believe a been you have tooken in your message of us as

of Wang-Hiya.

In what we here say we have most carefully told your Excellency the truth, but we fear you will not believe us, because you have spoken in your message of us as Asiatics, "ignorant of the solemn character of the oath of affirmation in the form prescribed in the Constitution and the Statutes," or "iodifferent to the solemn obligation to speak the truth which an oath imposes." It is truth, nevertheless, and we leave it to time and the proof which our words carry in them to satisfy you of the fact. It has grieved us that you should publish so bad a character of us, and we wish that you could change your opinion and speak well of us to the public. We do not deny that many Chinamen tell lies, and so do many Americans, even in Courts of Justice But we have our Courts, too, and our forms of oaths, which are as sacredly respected by our countrymen as other nations respect theirs. We do not swear upon so many little occasions as you do, and our forms will seem as ridiculous to you as yours do to us when we first see them. You will smile when we tell you that on ordinary occasions an oath is attested by burning a piece of yellow paper, and on the more important ones by cutting of the head of a cock: yet these are only forms, and yellow paper, and on the more important ones by cutting off the head of a cock; yet these are only forms, and off the head of a cock; yet these are only forms, and cannot be of great importance, we would think. But in the important matters we are good men; we honor our parents; we take care of our children; we are industious and peaceable; we trade much; we are trusted for small and large sums; we pay our debts and are honest; and of course must tell the truth. Good men cannot tell lies and be ignorant of the difference between right and wrong. We do not think much about your politics, but we believe you are mistaken in supposing no Chinaman has ever yet applied to be naturalized or has acquired a domicil in the United States except here.

except here,
There is a Chinaman now in San Francisco who is There is a Chinaman now in San Francisco who is said to be a naturalized citizen, and to have a free white American wife. He wears the American dress, and is considered a man of respectability. And there are, or were lately, we are informed, Chinaman reading in Roston, New-York and New-Orleans. If the privileges of your laws are open to us, some of us will doubtless acquire your habits, your language, your ideas, your feelings, your morals, your forms, and become citizens of your country;—many have already adopted your religion in their own:—and we will be good citizens. There are very good Chinamen now in the country, and a better class will, if allowed, come hereafter—men of learning and of wealth, bringing their families with them.

In concluding this letter, we will only beg your Excellency not to be too hasty with us, to find us out and

cellency not to be too hasty with us, to find us out and know us well, and then we are certain you will not command your Legislature to make laws driving us out of your country. Let us stay here—the Americans are doing good to us, and we will do good to them.

at humble servants.

HAB WA. SAM WO & CO.,
LONG ACHICK, TON WO & CO.

For the Changes in California.

Fatal Affray at White Oak Springs-The Assailant Hung by the Populace.

crespondence of The Sacramento Tunes and Transcript. WHITE OAK SPRINGS, April 25, 1852. GENTLEMEN: The citizens of Oak Springs and vicinity have been called upon to wit ness one of the most horrid deeds that ever happened in any community. On Wednesday evening, while Abner Spencer and Timothy Chapman were playing a game of checkers, in White Oak Springs Hotel, James game of checkers, in White Oak Springs Hotel, James Hughlett came into the room and commenced abusing Spencer, by calling him a liar, a raseal, &c. Sprencer paid little attention; being well acquainted with him, he thought him beneath his notice. Hughlett left the room a moment—went into the kitchen, and got a large butcher knife. The cook said to him, "Jim, don't hurt any one with that knife." Hughlett said, "I am going to scare Spencer."

Spencer."
He then came back into the bar-room, and commenced He then came back into the bar-room, and commenced abusing Spencer again. There were some eight or ten gentlemen in the room at the time, and the most of them strangers. Spencer had got through with the game, and was standing by the stove. Hughlett commenced on him again in the same way, having the knife concealed. Thus repeatedly provoked, Spencer caught the villain by the hair, threw him down and immediately viried, "Take the knife away from him!" That was the first any one knew about a knife. Spencer soon kicked the knife out of Hughlett's hand. Whereupon Hughlett cried "murder!" and "take him off!" Spencer then

first any one knew about a shife. Spencer soon kicked the knife out of Hughlett's hand. Whereupon Hughlett cried "murder!" and "take him off!" Spencer then released him—was about fainting, and said he was cut. It soon appeared that he was cut in the arm—the main artery being severed. The knife also went through his arm and into his side, striking a rib, else it would have killed him instantly; he was also cut very badly in the leg, and in several places elightly.

Hughlett instantly left the house and started off, but was soon arrested and brought back. He appeared to care nothing about the fatal result of his murderous acts. From this time forth Spencer was in great distress, till about 10 o'clock to day, at which time he died.

Justice Hicks bad Hughlett examined, and the papers made out to send him to Coloms for saie keeping. In consequence of the rapid decline of Spencer, the chirchs determined not to allow the prisoner to be taken away till it was known whether the wounds proved mertal or not. In case of a fatal termination, it was the opinion that justice had best be done at home, without expense to the county.

Accordingly, when it become apparent that Spencer could not he's, about one hundred and fifty miners assembled, and appointed a Jury, who knew nothing of the circumstances, to decide the nature of the crime, and fix the penelty. The Jury were the best men in our diggings, with whom the prisoner himself was satisfied—at least he said he did not object to them. After a patient hearing of the tertimony, the prisoner was found gully of merder. Justice Hicks then asked the Jury what should be done with the pisoner, and they said the people who were present should decide. The question was accordingly put to the crowd, whether the prisoner should be hung, or sent to Coloma, and over two to one voted, "Hang him."

The prisoner was taken to a tree close by, where he stood on a wagen while the rope was being placed round his neck. He did not appear to think he would be hung till this deciderie step was take

be hung till this decisive step was taken; as soon as he realized the awful fate which awaited him, he was a nost overwhelmed with terror and constantation, cry

Tre wagon was driven from under the miserable man, leaving him struggling in the air till he died of strangu-lation. At 10 o'clock to-day, the body was cut down and buried beneath the tree where the execution took

The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Spencer took place to day. The Rev. Mr. Oliver, from Union, was precent, and made some remarks and a prayer, which were very appropriate to the solemn occasion. Spencer was from Butler County, Ohio. He was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and of a respectable family, being one of the most peaceable young men is the State, never interfering with any one's business but his own. I have known both parties for a year—never knew of any previous quarrel or dispute between them, and it would have been next to impossible to pick a quarrel with Spencer. I have known him to submit to insults which lew men would allow, and that, perhaps, ought to have been resented, which he suffered to pass rather than to become involved in a quarrel.

Hughlett was last from Missouri. I am opposed to mob hav; shall not attempt to justify the proceedings above alluded to further than a plain and unprejudiced statement of the facts makes apparent; it is but just, however, to say, that a more orderly crowd never assembled on any similar occasion, than those who favored the execution of Hughlett. There was not the least excitement, but the people expressed their deliberate judgment, after sufficient time had elapsed to give them ample opportunity for consideration. The prisoner had as fair and impartial a trial as he could have had in any Court under heaven.

Sulcide. Place.
The funeral ceremonies over the remains of Spencer

On Sunday evening last, a miner named J G. Garnett arrived in this city on the Sonora stage,

the evening, he had a good deal of conversation with Mr. Nicholis, of the Stockton House, and Mr. Nicholis discovered that he was partially deranged. He said that he had made a large sum of money in the mines, but was unfortunate in damming; that he had only between five and six hundred dollars left, and that Mexicans were following him for the purpose of murdering him. He made himself known to Mr. Nicholis as an Odd Fellow, and requested him to take charge of his effects, as he would not live over three days. He drank only once during the evening.

during the evening.

Between 2 and 3 e'clock on Monday morning two Between 2 and 3 o'clock on Monday morning two other persons, who slept in the same room, heard him say that others were determined on murdering him, and he would take his own life. "But," said he, "I have nothing to do it with but this pen-knife; there," said he, "it is done!" There was no light in the room, and the other lodgers were afraid to approach him. They rushed down stairs and gave the alarm. He was found with his throat cut through the thyroid gland into the windple, and had bled profusely. Yesterday at noon there were hopes of his recovery, and he conversed quite rationally; the wound, however, bled internally and he expired between 4 and 5 o'clock last evening. He stated that he was from Mississippi, and had a mother in Florida; that he had been twenty years at rea, and two and a half years in California. He was about forty years old. A certificate of deposite from the office of Adams & Co. Sonora which he had, is in the possession of Mr. L. Zachariab, N. G. of Charity Ledge of Odd Fellows, and the money will be forwarded to his relatives when their address is ascertained. He will be buried by the ledge to-day at 10 o'clock. Stockton Journal, 20th.

### Rich Operty Developments.

Editors Alta California: Believing that the editors of The Atta are desirous to obtain and pub-lish facts in relation to the mineral resources of the State, and especially new and rich developments in the quartz line. I avail myself of a short visit to the city to furnish a brief statement in relation to a new discovery made between Otter Creek and the Middle Fork of the American River, and within a few rods of the trail from Georgetown to Volcano Bar, Big Bar and Gray Eagle City

It is now nearly a year since Mr. John Taylor and his associates commenced opening this vein, a few rods only from this recent discovery. Those gentlemenhave diligently pursued their labors until they have nearly completed a very superiour mill, with six stampers, driven by water power, on Otter Creek, and they are now engaged in ouarrying the quartz. The vein at their opening is about ten feet thick, at the depth of twenty-five feet from the surface, and the rock is considered by good judges very rich; and they may well anticipate very liberal returns for their toil and outlay of capital when they shall have completed their separating or amelgamating apparatus. This mill and the operations of the company are managed by Mr. John Pagin, an excellent mechanic, and Mr. John Taylor, the discoverer of the gold in the vein. They have encountered serious obstacles, but by patient industry and indomitable perseverance, they may be considered as in the right line of ample success; and richly do they deserve it. it is now nearly a year since Mr. John Taylor and his

right line of ample success; and ricely do they deserve it.

There is also on the same vein, north, and adjoining
"Tsylor Company," as it is called, after the discoverer,
another company, called the "Volcano Quartz Mining
Cempany," under my personal direction, and to which
I have devoted my labors since my banishment from San
Francisco by the fire of 4th May, 1851. This Company
commenced operations in June last, by sinking a shaft
six feet in diameter to the depth of thirty feet, and continued by driving a tunnel, or drift, of one hundred and
twenty-five feet, at right angles to the vein, with an open
cut of one hundred and twenty five feet. By means of
this tunnel, which strikes the vein at the depth of about
thirty-two feet, we both drain and ventilate the shaft,
and also have an easy and gradually descending track
to carry out the rock to the mill, only 110 yards from
the vein, which is thirteen feet thick at the intersection
of the tunnel with the shaft.

of the tunnel with the shaft.

This vein out-crops most prominently on the claim of this Company at the point where the trail from Georgetown begins to descend to Volcano Bar, on the middle fork of the American River, and hence the name given

to the Company.

This region is scarcely known abroad as being rich in gold-bearing quartz, but the present indicat

in gold-bearing quartz, but the present indications are that it will soon occupy a prominent position among those now most celebrated for their rich deposits.

But a few days since, as three men, Mr. Job S. Hearn, Mr. Christian Saul and Mr. John Kemble, were washing with a "tom" in the ravine, a short distance from and at a water level of seventy or eighty feet below the bottom of the shafts of the Taylor and the Volcano companies, they discovered one of the richest deposits that it has been my fortune to examine, though I have now devoted nearly a year to the business. This discovery is upon the same yeth worked by the two comnow devoted nearly a year to the business. This discovery is upon the same vetn worked by the two companies above named, and only a few feet from where a company spent several weeks in prospecting last fall. When this rich deposit was laid open to view, and examined by hundreds passing by and residing near it—and, I am sorry to say, ruthlessly robbed by a few strangers during the absence of the fortunate and industricus discoverers—it was said by many who visited the spot, that "it was too rich to be extensive, and therefore it was not worth much." A little more digging, hewever, or the "stripping" of the next twenty feet, proved conclusively that there was not only "a little more of the same sort left," but in reality a very large amount, and much richer than the first discovery. Such was the state of affairs when I left Voicanoville, a few days since.

The region which I have described possesses fine faclittee for building, having a steam sawmill in open tion in our midst, and an abundance of excellent pia timber all around us. This mill has already cut, in a few weeks, near 150,000 feet of lumber, for fuming, the middle fork of American River, which is to be flume. in a continuous line about seven miles, commencing above Grey Earle city, by which it is intended to wash more thoroughly than ever before those exceedingly rich localities known as Yankee Slide, Sandy Bar, Volcano Bar, Big Bar, and many others equally rich, the names of which I do not now recollect, in our immediate never been an equal preparation, at this season of the year, in this vicinity, for prosecuting the work on the river, on the bars, and in the slides, as is now being made; and it is confidently believed that there will be a much larger amount of gold taken out on the middle fork of American River in 1852 than in any process. fork of American River in 1852 than in any previous year; and in my opinion it will exceed the amount of 1850 and 1851 together. Very truly yours, D. K. Minos.

## Interesting Letter on Quartz Mining.

My DEAR - : I have just returned My Dear —: I have just returned from the mountains, and as I am likely to remain here a few days yet, wish to make you acquainted with the present aspect of things at the mines; but in order to throw some light on a subject which is every day becoming more important to the country and to capitalists, both at home and abroad, you will pardon mei if refer to some of my former reports and remarks on mining to show that many of the speculations in quartz mining were entered into upon false or imperfect data, or with a reckless, if we may not say dishonest spirit, on the part of beginners, who might themselves profit by a well blown bubble, let their successors fare as they might.

light. You will find by my description of Gold Tunnel, at evads, in 1850, the first quartz mine worked in the Nevads, in 1850, the first quartz mine worked in the North, that it was not announced until we had worked it day and night for some six menths, and gone to no inconsiderable expense in proving its value, as the amount of labor we expended upon it will show. We found a ferruginous quartz in the vicinity of Nevada, which dipped rapidly lito the hill and only prospected five to ten cents the pan, (about a gallon) at five to ten feet depth. It became richer as it descended into the hill side, and we decided upon making a tunnel in a parallel line with the vein, which I completed, working day and right, in about five months. When I struck the vein, it prospected about \$10 to the pan. I found gold abundant in an ocherous clay, and in the quartz described both sufficiently rich to warrant the ercection of machinery at that period.

at period. At that time, being called on for some information rethat period.

At that time, being called on for some information respecting the quartz of the country, I stated that veius of sold-bearing quartz were abundant in the mountains, but none of them could be worked without a large outley of capital in machinery—that careful tests should be first applied, as d that many of them, however rich, were too har from water to be advantageously worked at the present rates of expense for labor, power, &c. But before my letter was copied into papers out of the State, as it sifetiward was, fifty thousand men at least were plunged into quartz speculations, of which only a fortunate few are at this day to be envied. It is now evident that many of these companies were got up merely as speculations, the ordinary precautions of prospecting, testing, &c., having in some instances been culpubly neglected. Seeing the course of this speculation, I thought it might be of use to many persons who were likely to enter into it, to give them some hints on the nature and power of the machinery they required, for if men who had wandered through the wilderness of California, and labored under every privation and hardship, had extracted from the river bed, the ravine, or the subterrances neavern, a few thousand dollars, they could not be too well advised as to its safe investigation of the could not be too well advised as to its safe investigation. hardship, had extracted from the river bed, the ravine, or the subterranean cavern, a few thousand deliars, they could not be too well advised as to its safe investment, or too plainly told that inefficient machinery would swallow up both their capital and time, without returning anything for either. A steam engine of five or six horse power, which would require nearly as much attendance as one of fifty, and more repairs, could scarcely be expected to pay in a country where labor is so dear. I therefore gave The Sacramente Union, in October, 1851, the following statement of the power and execution of the chief mills then in operation in the north:

and execution of the chief mills then in operation in the north:

"Messrs. Wright & Hanson's mill is crushing on an average six tons daily; Messrs. Hogan & Co. working about eight per day; Messrs. Collins & Co. are substitating heavier power for that they formerly used; Lagrave & Co. grind twenty-four tone per twenty-four home: Judge Walsh has machinery numning ten more. His engine is about 50 horse power, and I think, is the best in the valley. It works well."

By these and similar statements I wished to show the necessity of thoroughly testing the quality of the quartz, and then of employing sufficient power to insure the safety of investment. It is believed that all the quartz in the vicinity of Grass Valley and Nevada will pay, if judiclously worked. Late results continue to give as much encouragement as those of earlier date, especially where the operations have been efficiently carried on.

It seems to me useless to go to the North to look for

cairied on.

It seems to me useless to go to the North to look for meuntains of gold, when the deposits of the precious metal are so abundantly scattered of our mountain sides, river beds and ravines; for time, the transmuter of most things, has hindly mountains away mountains.

of quartz, and set their imperishable and precious treasures free in the nelghboring stream or guleb. It would carnestly active enigrants who intend to mine, and have no capital or any knowledge of mining, to try placer diggings first. The labor which is yet to be expended on the ledges has already, in the ages that are gone, been performed for them. But this should not discourage those who are interested in quartz mines, for nothing is more certain than that those who have means and use judgment, perseverance and energy in their application to this business will be well paid. It is in the quartz alone that the resident merchant, mechanic, farmer, or the capitalist at home or abroad, can have any permanent or valuable interest. It is the lasting resource of the country, but one which will prove fatal to unwise and weak dabblers, in full proportion to its especially to reward the judgment, skill and power that may be applied to it.

Yours, respectably. WILLIAM FIZFATRICK.

P.S.—An account of the first day's work in Forbes-

its crpacity to reward the judgment, skill and power that may be applied to it.

Yours, respectfully.

P. S.—An account of the first day's work in Forbestown, performed by the Sutter Quarta Mining Company's Mills, may be interesting. The Maryscille Horald says they pulvrized about twenty tuns, which produced near \$1,760, or about \$4\text{\text{\text{\$\text{

# Going to California-Hardships and Suffer-

ings.
GENOA, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Thursday, May 27. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune : Thinking that at this time, when the

spirit of California adventure prevails so extensively, introducing into homes that have hitherto been the abodes of happiness and contentment a feeling of restlessness and discontent with those moderate gains obtained in the ordinary pursuits of life, the public should be made fully aware of all the difficulties and dangers attendant upon the pursuit of gold, I send you the following account of the treatment of certain passengers by the Vanderbilt Company. One week after the wreck of the steamer North America, a number of persons from this vicinity purchased through tickets for a passage in the Prometheus and North America. The tickets specified that the holders should be detained not exceeding twelve days on the Pacific coast, to await the arrival of the North America. They sailed from New-York in the Prometheus on the 5th and arrived at Central America on the 14th of March last. They were detained at Greytown twelve days on account of low water in the river, at which place many of them contracted disease. About one hundred of the passengers by the Promethens remained at San Juan del Sur, awaiting their passage, on the 3d of May inst. Nearly the whole of them either were or had been sick with the prevailing fever of the country. Eight of them had died, and many had returned-among whom were several from this section. The situation of those who remained was deplorable to the last degree, many of them being entirely destitute of funds, and compelled to depend for subsistence on their more fortunate companions. A letter from a friend of your correspondent lated May 3, and brought by one of the passer has returned, disheartened, states that he had applied has returned, disheattened, states that he had applied successively for passage in every vessel of the line, and had each time been refused, and that he had finally given his ticket and twenty-five dollars in money for passage in a Boston salling vessel. The same letter also states that there were persons—supposed to be employed by the Company—who were offering chances for immediate passage in the Pacific (a vessel of the line) for prices varying from \$100 to \$150. It is there states that the passengers of the steamer Pacific, which selled the 2d or 3d of this month, united with those to whom passage was refused in a petition to the Captain to receive them on board, offering, as an inducement, to sut nit to an allowance of but two meals per day during the voyage. This the Captain refused to do, on the ground that the law allowed bim to carry but 500 passengers. It is worthy of remark, that on the trip immediately preceding, the Pacific carried 700 passengers, and that at this time she had more than the legal number, having between five and six hundred passengers. The reason assigned by the officers of the Company for the preference given to passengers who had sailed from New-York at a later date over those who sailed at the time first mentioned in the Promethous, is stated to have been that the passengers of the Prometheus, having purchased tickets for the North America, were subject to the rule of maritime law, that the passengers on board of a wrecked vessel lose their passage money. When it is considered that the individuals in question were not passengers on board of the North America, and that their tickets were purchased after she was a wreck, it will be manifest that this is but a flimp pretext to excuse a course of gross inhumanity and injustice. Yours, respectfully, successively for passage in every vessel of the line, and

### pretext to excuse a course of gross inhumanity and in justice. Yours, respectfully, D. D. Williams. PENNSYLVANIA.

Woman's Rights Cenvention.

Reported for The N. Y. Tribune. WEST-CHESTER, Thursday, June 3, 1852.

SECOND DAY .... LAST SESSION The Convention reassembled at 24 o'clock. The hall was again filled to its utmost capacity a large number of the audience being compelled to stand. Mrs. Johnson, the President, occupied the chair.

The Convention resumed the considera-

tion of the following resolution, which was under discussion at the close of the morning session

10. Reselved, That the greatest and most varied development of the human mind, and the widest sphere of usefulness, can be obtained only by the highest intellectual culture of the whole people, and that all obstructions should be removed which tend to prevent women from entering as freely as men upon the study of the physical, mental and moral sciences.

The first speaker of the afternoon was B. Rush Flumly, who made an eloquent appeal in be-half of the cause, which he regarded as the central reform of this reformatory age—more important than Temper-ance, Anti Slavery, or Pence. For this opinion he gave his reasons at some length.

Mrs. Nichols, of Vermont, rose to reply to certain objections which are frequently made to the Woman's Rights movement. She spoke with great earnestness, and with such rapidity that no other than an experienced reporter could have followed her. When she had concluded, the resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were then taken up in their order, and adopted, none of them ex-citing much discussion:

citing much discussion:

11. Resolved, That we cannot appreciate the justice or generasity of the laws which require women to pay taxes, and thus enable legislators richly to endow Colleges and Universities for their own sex, from which the formula was to use itsely variabled.

12. Resolved, That the growing liberality of legislation and 12. Resolved, That the growing liberality of legislation and

12. Reselved. That the growing internally of regulation and indicial construction in regard to the property rights of married women affords gratifying evidence of the equity of our demands, and of their progress in public scattlment.

13. Reselved. That the disposition of property by law, as affecting married parties, ought to be same for the busband and the wife; that she should have, furing life, an equal control over the property gained by their mutual toil and sacrifices; and be helf to her husband precisely to the extent that he is helf to her.

trol over the property gained by their mutual toil and sacrifices; and be heir to her husband precisely to the extent that he is heir to her.

14. Resolved. That the mother being as much the natural reardian of the child as the father, ought so to be recognized in law, and if it is sussly the province of the Court to appoint guardians for minors, want of qualification in the sarviving parent should be the required condition of the appointment.

15. Resolved. That the inequality of the remuneration paid for woman's labor, compared with that of man, is unjust and degrading; for so long as custom awards to her smaller compensation for services of equal value, she will be held in a state of dependence, not by any order of nature, but by an abitrary rule of man.

16. Resolved. That the distinctive traits of female character, like the distinct physical organization of the sex, having its foundation in nature, the wide range of thought and action, and the highest cultivation and development of all its varied powers, will only make more apparent those sensibilities and graces which are considered its paculiar charm.

17. Resolved, That is claiming for woman all the rights of a human being we are but asserting her humanity, leaving the difference actually existing in the male and female constitution to take care of themselves: these differences furnishing to reason for subjecting one sex to the other.

18. Resolved, That we carnessly recommend to the women of Pennsylvania the circulation and presentation to the State Legislature of petitions, asking for such an alteration of existing laws as shall-accure to them the right of property to the same exient that it is secured to men.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, the following resolution was adopted with emphatic una-

lowing resolution was adopted with emphatic unanimity:

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby presented, to Mrs. Frances D. Gage, of Ohio, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, of New-York, Mrs. Clarina I. H. Nichols, of Verment, and Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, for their presence in this Coavention, and for the labors of love by which they have coa tributed so essentially to our personal edification, and to the promotion of the cause in which we are engaged.

After appointing two committees-one to circulate petitions and labor in other ways to secure the political rights of women, and another to supervise the publication of the proceedings—the Convention ad-journed size die. The friends of the movement are more

than satisfied with the character and recults of the Con-

values. My report of its proceedings has not by any

means done it justice, but those who read that rep may rest assured that I have in no way exaggerated in Importance Youre,

### WASHINGTON.

National Industrial Congress...VIIth Session. WASHINGTON, Friday, June 4, 1852.

Thursday's Afternoon Session. Delegates were received to-day from a Massachusetts meeting of the German adopted citizens of Philadelphia, and others from the State

of Maryland.

The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by Mr. Goopp, of Penasylvania, and adopted as a substitute for the Khode Island Legislature's resolution reported yesterday, in relation to the introduction of machinery, and its

Influences:

Warres, The evils arising from the diminution of the demand of labor, by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, have been presented to the consideration of this Congress, and it is important that our views on that subject should be clearly expressed and understood; therefore.

Resolved, That the saving of labor by the introduction of machinery is not itself an evil to humanity, because it increases the elements of the welfare of the rsce, and eliminishes the obstacles to their attainment.

Resolved, That the series accasioned by the saving of labor, are caused by the false relations existing between one pertion of the race and another.

Resolved, That the error of these relations lies in the fact, that while the necessity of labor, bears upon one class, the possibility of labor is forestalled by another.

Resolved, That under existing relations, the possibility of labor depends upon espital, and that this dependence was produced and is perpetuated by an unjust and unequal system of legislation.

Resolved, That among the worst features of this system, are the laws giving one man the power to prevent another from living and laboring where he does not live and labor himself, and the laws creating a credit in those who posses capital, which is denied to those who have nothing but labor.

Resolved, That in our opinion the emancipation of the laborer requires the enforcement of the principle, that labor, use and occupation, is the only legitimate title to landed property, and the abolition of all laws, which by leaving the power of the state to the collection of debts where the debtec has capital, enables the rich man to borrow for the increase of his wealth, while they prevent the poor man from borrowing to establish his independence.

Mr. Duganne, of New-York, presented the sub-

Mr. Duganne, of New-York, presented the suboined, which were referred to the Business Commiftee.

mittee.

Resolved, That while the monstrous political doctrines of Matthews and his school are repugnant to nature; while the political economy of Ricardo, Smith, Carey, Owen and Fourier fall to reach the great wants of Humanity; it is in the principle of Land Freedom that we recognize the first true practical means of working out the problem of man's capability to enjoy "life, liberty, and harminess."

roblem of man's capability to enjoy "life, liberty, and nappiness."

Resolved, That the present system of rents for buildings, dwellings and storee, rendering the tenant a mere subject of speculation by the property owner, is founded in injustice and is calculated to retard continually the enterprise of business men, as well as laborers, and that, therefore, the usage of ground-rent should never be allowed to obtain in any new settlements of Lahor Reformers on the Fublic Domain, but that Improvements, and such improvements as are the result of Labor, should be recognized by Land Reformers as the only actual property connected with Land.

You be a Vounce of New-York, Chairman of the

Wm. J. Young, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee of Three, reported the following, which was adopted, and ordered to be presented:

was adopted, and ordered to be presented:

Washington, D. C., June 4, 1832.

To the Hou, the Representatives of the People is Seaste and House of Representatives on the People is Seaste and House of Representatives contend.

The undersigned, Committee of the 7th National Industrial Congress now in session in this city, with due respect to your honorable body, represent, that they were sent hither by a large constituency of the industrial interests of seciety, to press upon your attention and that of the world at large, the great features of reform and good government that have animated their deliberations and that of six anterior annual sessions. The measures most prominent among their deliberations however, have ever been, propositions for the creation of laws that shall foster and perpetuate the love of home and a desire for independence of position in the heart of every inhabitant of the American soil; to secure which, they propose—First, the exemption of the homestoad from shenation for debt; Second, the freedom of the public lands to actual settlers, under limitations and restraints preventive of monopoly of the soil, and the establishment upon them of a commercial landocracy, the besset and cruclests of landordiats know to the world, and destructive of republican institutions and the democratic instincts of the people. We claim these measures as just and practicable, and aside from the abstract natural and individual right to the soil of his country inherent in every man, hold, that he, positically, socially and morally, is as much entitled to a home upon the earth as to the exercise of the right of suffrage, freedom of speech and opinion, freedom of worship, or to the rights of life itself, or to any other of the recognized rights of civilized men.

In view of these truths, we crave of your honorable.

men.
In view of these truths, we crave of your honorable body the passage of the Homestead Bill now before you.
WILLIAM J. YOUNG, New York,
A. H. ROSENHEIM, Pennsylvanis,
E. W. CAPRON, Rhode Island,

We had last evening an enthusiastic meeting at or near the Navy Yard in this city, and contrary to expectation, found a great many Land Reform friends in those regions. W. J. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN (O. S.) ASSEMBLY. From the Southern Standard.

NINTH DAY....Morning Session.

SATURDAY, May 29, 1852.

The Committee on the Narration of the

State of Religion reported, and their report was ac-

oepted.

Mr. Reed saw no reference in the report to the efforts which had been made in the cause of Temperance. He hoped the narrative would be amended in that particular, so that the approval of the Assembly would be given to the efforts of those members of the Church who

aven to the eners of those members of the Church who had aided in that movement.

After discussion, the Assembly passed the amendment of Dr. McLesa, by which the Assembly pronounced the efforts which had been made to suppress the vices of fatemperance, Sabbath-breaking and profanity, to be laudable.

laudable.
The report, thus amended, was adopted.
The Assembly then proceeded to the unfaished business of the 28th, which was an overture from the Presbytery of Balaimore, requesting the Assembly to take such action as it may deem wise and proper to unite all Protestant citizens of the United States in the efforts to secure, in all future treaties with foreign governments, clauses which shall guarantee to our citizens, resident or traveling abroad, the same liberty of conscience which the citizens of those countries enjoy in the United States.

ates. Upon which the Committee had reported that the As-

traveling abroad, the same liberty of conscience which the citizens of those countries enjoy in the United States.

Upon which the Committee had reported that the Assembly are impressed with the importonce of the subject, and deem it eminently worthy their attention, but cannot recommend that the Assembly, as such, take any action in the matter.

As an ancendment to this report, Rev. Stuart Robinson had moved certain resolutions, declaring the right of freedom of conscience, and the necessity of Protestants to unite in securing by treaty that right to American citizens residing or traveling abroad.

Mr. Allison said he represented, in part, the largest Presbytery in connection with the Assembly and words on this subject. The Church had a right to protection in the conduct of its worship, in assembling together, and in it, perfect freedom of conscience. This its its right in our own land; and not only so, it is also entitled to protection in the person of its members who go abroad. Every member of the Church, whether at home or abroad, is entitled to protection and to freedom of conscience, provided he does not exercise it in such a way as to into fere with the good order of society in other countries. This right the Church should demand for hum; and, in doing so, she did not subject herself to the charge of meddling in political matters. If she hesitate, she thereby encourages her members while abroad in the neglect of religion, or leaves matters in such positions as to forbad her conscientious members from travelling or residing abroad.

Mr. Thempson was glad to see the members discuss this matter in a kind and liberal spirit, but they had not touched the question. Learned D D's could discuss matters of theology, but when they came to legal or political matters, they were generally as ignorant of them as men less learned. He thought it best to leave those matters to our rulers, who understood the Constitution, and who were anxious to do all in their power to protect our chiraciens. The General Assembly laterat